

TWO AMENDMENTS ARE PASSED UPON

House Wa. Change in Election of School Superintendents.

SENATE DEBATES ROLLING STOCK TAX

Initiative, Referendum and Recall Meet Positive Defeat in House. Latter Body Plans to Settle Buchanan County Situation—Woman's College To-Day.

Approval by the House of Delegates of an amendment to the Constitution permitting the Legislature to determine the manner of selection of division school superintendents, provision by the House for procuring a solution of the Buchanan county land situation, and the rejection by the same body of the constitutional amendments bringing about the principles of the initiative, the referendum and the recall, were the legislative events of yesterday.

Debate on the rolling stock tax bill was partially held in the Senate, but not concluded. Senator Saxon W. Holt, patron of the original measure, attacked the committee amendments, desiring that the entire income from this source be divided on a proportionate property valuation basis. He had an amendment giving 25 per cent. to the home cities of railroads and 75 per cent. to the other localities. The bill of the proposition of 10 and 90 per cent. as proposed by the committee.

Effect on Counties. In answer to the objection that the proposed change would save the railroads some money, since the county tax rate is lower than that of the cities, Senator Holt said he would prefer an amendment to cover the point by the increase of levy.

It is the impression that discussion of the rolling stock bill is now practically concluded, although there is possibility that it will be extended through a large part of today's session. In the latter event, it is probable that action on the woman's college bill will go over until tomorrow.

On the other hand, it would be possible that the Holt bill will be disposed of early. Many women interested in the Early-Rison measure will, it is expected, be in the Senate chamber to witness the struggle over its passage. The advocates feel that they have a fair chance of success.

Byrd for Amendment. Speaker Byrd led the fight for the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution regarding the election of division school superintendents. He blamed the Constitution Convention for the mistake of putting too much power in the hands of the State Board of Education, and in placing division superintendents in the position of being responsible only to a board which meets only in Richmond, and that occasionally, and on the other hand, to school trustees whom the superintendents themselves select in large measure, and who fix the salaries of the men who put them in office.

The only voice raised in opposition was that of Robert Gilliam, of Petersburg, who, thinking of the Democrats of the Southwest, said the people should not be permitted to elect their superintendents. He further said that experts in men could sometimes be secured from outside of the State, and that they would be better than the local ones. That his appeal was not without effect was shown by the negative vote, which, only fifteen in number, came in the main from Southwest Democrats.

Many members spoke for the proposition, telling of the unrest among the people, but they followed the lead of Speaker Byrd, who, in paying the highest of tributes to Superintendent Eggleston and his work, said criticism should not be directed at that official, but at the system which has tied his hands.

Help for Buchanan. Judge Martin Williams, by a piece of generalship, saved the Buchanan county situation when all seemed lost. The article in The Times-Dispatch of yesterday, it was said, contributed to the result. The member from Giles secured the passage of a resolution appointing Marshall McCormick, A. S. Higginbotham and J. H. Stuart, three well known lawyers, to investigate the land title situation in Buchanan.

And report a remedy to the next General Assembly. Fees and expenses are to be paid by the people of the county, who desire the matter settled, so that their property may be settled and developed by capitalists, who are now afraid to buy, and so that the hands of property owners may be set at rest. Members of the Committee for Courts of Justice opposed the Williams resolution, the latter saying that the extensive and bewildering arguments poured out upon the committee during the past weeks has had a confusing effect upon all.

Meets First Defeat. O. F. Martin, patron of the amendments to the Constitution which would bring about the application of the doctrine of the initiative, the referendum and the recall, spoke in behalf of his proposition. He was given the most respectful and earnest attention, and stated his case clearly and with marked effect, although this was his first appearance on the floor as a speaker. He told how he believed these principles to be the solution of governmental problems of the future, and how he thought the people should be more closely allied with the weapons which organized government places in their hands.

He received only fifteen affirmative votes, while fifty-seven were cast against him. But he got all he expected, and probably more.

Enabling Act Unconstitutional. Following the defeat of the amendment, which disposes of the proposition, (Continued on seventh page.)

PLAN GOOD ROAD TO WASHINGTON

Enthusiastic Meeting Held at Jefferson Hotel Last Night.

ASSOCIATION IS ORGANIZED

Willard Head of Movement to Construct Highway Between Richmond and National Capital by Way of Fredericksburg and Manassas.

Sounding the slogan for a roadway from Richmond to Washington, via Fredericksburg, the smoker held last night in the auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, resulted in the formation of the Virginia Division of the Quebec-to-Miami International Highway Association, with directors from each of the cities and towns along the route.

Notwithstanding the fact that weather conditions were almost unbearable and that other attractions offered to divert the attention of the good roads enthusiasts, a large crowd gathered to hear the encouraging words of the orators selected for the occasion. Every man of the number selected to address the gathering had as the keynote of his remarks the great advantages to be derived from completing the Virginia link of this great highway.

Without attempting to create a false impression, it can be stated positively that never before at any similar meeting has there been the same amount of enthusiasm expressed. The words of the speakers sank deep, as told by the frequent applause. President T. M. Criggin, of the Chamber of Commerce, foretold what was going to happen, when, in his opening remarks he stated that the road had to be built. It was not a question of expediency. It was a question of a crying need which must be attended to right now.

"Roadbuilding is the new thing to Richmond," said President Carrington. "We know the value of good roads and we have been contemplating the best method of securing these commercial avenues for some time. It was for this reason that this smoker was decided upon. We realize the importance of having Richmond as one of the cities through which this great international highway will pass, and we are here to determine upon the best method of making the highway a reality."

All Sections Represented. It was indeed a representative crowd which was present. In addition to delegates from Baltimore, Washington, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Ashland, Bowling Green and other cities and towns, each of the counties along the proposed route was represented. Carroll, Stafford, Fauquier, Hanover, Henrico, Prince William and Fairfax, each had men on hand to tell what those counties could do. Members of the Business Men's Club of the Travelers' Protective Association, of the United Commercial Travelers, of the South Richmond Business Men's Association, to say nothing of members of the Chamber of Commerce, flanked their white ribbons, showing that they were enlisted in the cause for a Richmond to Washington short line highway.

After the speech-making, which was not by any means the least interesting part of the program, a committee of plans was appointed to form tentative plans for the organization of a permanent association with representation along the entire route. While the delegates, at least that portion not on the committee, were enjoying themselves at the festive board, the committee was engaged in naming officers and directors of the Virginia division of the great international highway.

Officers Elected. As a result of the deliberations of this committee, Joseph E. Wynn was named as president; R. B. Alport, of Richmond, was named as secretary, and Oliver B. Sands, of the American National Bank, was named as treasurer. R. L. Montague is the first vice-president; H. W. Anderson, second vice-president; J. C. Easley, third vice-president; Sam Cohen, fourth vice-president, and Preston Belvin, fifth vice-president.

In addition, the nominating committee requested the privilege of naming five more vice-presidents at a later date. Directors were named as follows: C. W. Saunders, of Henrico; J. L. Saunders, of Hanover; George P. Lyne and M. B. Rowe, of Caroline; Mitchell Harrison, of Prince William; John D. Garrett, of Fairfax; Robert Wilson, of Fauquier; Charles Henry, of Stafford; J. T. Williams, of Bowling Green; W. S. Emery, of Fredericksburg; R. S. Hynson, of Manassas; Robert Buckley, of Fairfax, and Charles W. Crewe, Mayor of Alexandria.

After President Carrington announced the purpose of the meeting, a letter from President Hadley, of the Miami-to-Quebec International Highway Association, was read, in which he regretted the fact that he could not be present, but felicitated the Virginia end of the project upon the activity which was being demonstrated. He told of the plans of his organization and how best to facilitate the work in hand. Following the reading of this letter, John C. Easley, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on roads, roads and parks, addressed the meeting.

This speaker dealt at length upon the fact that most of the good roads meeting so far held in Richmond had resulted in gabfests, with very little actual accomplishment. "What we need now," said Mr. Easley, "are picks and shovels. We have the natural resources. Nature has given us the material with which to build roads, especially along this proposed route. Let's supply the energy. Talk never accomplished anything. Let's begin throwing dirt." Of (Continued on second page.)

OFFICIALS AIDED DYNAMITING PLOT

Conspiracy Had Full Sanction of Executive Board.

PAPER RECORD IS IN EXISTENCE

Sensational and Specific Charges Against Leaders of Structural Iron Workers Made by District Attorney—In Possession of 40,000 Letters and Telegrams.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 15.—Sensational and specific charges that the dynamite conspiracy was conducted with full knowledge of members of the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, including President Frank M. Ryan, that the whole conspiracy, extending over years, was recorded on paper, and that Orville E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, was shifted shuttle-like over the country on missions of destruction, were made public tonight by District Attorney Charles W. Miller.

Mr. Miller announced the contents of an indictment, known as that covering "unconsummated acts" of the conspiracy, and it is to be the basis upon which the government intends to conduct its prosecution.

The indictment charges Ryan, Herbert S. Hockin, of Detroit; Michael J. Young, of Boston; John T. Butler, of Buffalo, and Frank C. Webb, of New York, with conducting the conspiracy through the mail, and names all of the fifty-four defendants as abettors.

Had Regular System. It declares that a regular system of pointing out non-union steel and iron construction jobs was carried on, and that the executive committee not only contributed money to buy explosives, but assisted in the work which McManigal was to do.

The basis of all the charges lies chiefly in 40,000 letters and telegrams taken from the iron workers' international headquarters. These letters purport to be between Ryan, Hockin, Webb, and various other officials and business agents.

With the arraignment of the defendants set for March 12 and a probability of trials early in May, it was announced to-day that the government will use all consistent speed in prosecuting the conspiracy cases.

All the efforts of the indicted men either individually or jointly, to secure delays will be opposed. Judge Anderson, who is to hear the trials unless a special judge takes his place, will carry the cases right through the summer.

Whether the men are to be tried in groups, singly, or together on the general conspiracy charge, will be determined after arraignment.

Reports to-day showed that forty-eight of the fifty-four men had been arrested or were in custody. According to District Attorney Charles W. Miller, the capture of so many defendants practically with twenty-four hours set a precedent in Federal criminal procedure. The six men still unapprehended are those the government counted upon as being unable to find.

Has \$30,000 on Hand. Herbert S. Hockin, second vice-president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who also succeeded J. J. McManigal, the dynamiter, as secretary-treasurer, said the union had on hand about \$30,000. This is believed to be a special fund of \$7,000 a month secured by assessment on the 13,000 members.

Hockin, after conferring with Frank W. Ryan, the president, and John T. Butler, first vice-president, each of whom is indicted and out on \$10,000 bond, announced that telegrams had been sent to local unions informing them that the International Union would not bear the expense of any attorneys except such as is incurred in Indianapolis.

Almost all the indicted men who are charged with aiding the McManigas and Orville McManigal, in causing about 100 explosions against "open shop" contractors in the last six years, are members of the Iron Workers' Union. At least three defendants—Hiram Cline and Spurgeon P. Meadows, Indianapolis, officials of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and C. E. Dowd, Rochester, N. Y., of the International Machinists' Union—will thus be excluded from the iron workers' defense fund, morning.

brothers, now in prison in California, and McManigal, in prison on his own confession, also indicted, here are, of course, not considered.

The Federal grand jury has not been discharged. It is said if any information that might be secured through questioning the defendants, or through pleas of guilty, warrants it, a reinvestigation of the entire conspiracy will begin.

RUMOR OF LYNCHING Mob of Men and Boys Said to Have Killed Negro. Memphis, Tenn., February 15.—According to a rumor current to-day, a mob of about fifty men and boys searching for the assailant of a young Sprague yesterday morning, hounded a man answering the description given by the girl, and after a short parley he was hanged from a bridge which spans Wolf River, his body riddled with bullets and cast adrift in the stream. Efforts to verify the rumor or locate the body of the victim have been futile.

One Negro was arrested last night on suspicion. He was released to-day, however, when no satisfactory explanation his whereabouts in another section of the city at the time of the alleged attack on the young woman.

Yuan Shi Kai Is President. Nanking, China, February 15.—The National Assembly this afternoon unanimously elected Yuan Shi Kai president of the republic, and then decided that the provisional capital shall be Nanking.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF ARMY REMOVED FROM HIS POSITION BY PRESIDENT TAFT AND ORDERED TO FACE COURT-MARTIAL



MAJOR-GENERAL F. C. AINSWORTH.

JUDGE ROGER A. PRYOR LOSES HIS HELPMATE

His Wife and Sweetheart of Sixty-three Years Goes on Before Him.

A DAUGHTER OF OLD SOUTH

Working Side by Side With Famous Husband, She Herself Attained Fame.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, February 15.—Mrs. Sara A. Pryor died to-day at her home, 1320, a daughter of the old South, and a descendant of Nathaniel Bacon. Roger A. Pryor, a dashing university student of Charlottesville, was her first and only sweetheart.

The romance, begun in the quiet atmosphere of the old college town, culminated quickly. When they were eighteen and twenty, before young Pryor had finished his law studies, they were married.

Through the storm of the Civil War Mrs. Pryor followed her husband's fortunes, and found him ruined at the end—nearly forty years old, with nothing but the shoulder straps of a Confederate general to show for four years of fighting.

Into Arms of Their Enemies. "We decided to come to New York, into the arms of our enemies," said Mrs. Pryor, in telling the story of their struggles, "but they used us well."

Roger A. Pryor won fame as a lawyer, and was elevated to the bench. It was when he retired and the income, never very great, was reduced, that Mrs. Pryor began to write. Imbued with the spirit of the South as it was before romance died, she won almost instant success with her work. Necessity made her give to the world what, burdened with the care of seven children, she had not found time to express before.

"It was my own critic," she said, "because the judge is so indulgent he admires all I do, and he won't find fault with any of it."

The young couple had begun life under the brightest auspices. Judge Pryor's career was crowned with success, and when still a young man he found himself in Washington, one of the editors of the Washington Union, and subsequently, in 1857, in the Senate, with the reputation of being a splendid orator and a writer of no small ability.

It was at Washington when the young Southern matron made her first brilliant social success. Her house was the meeting place of society, and she won the reputation of being one of the most clever and beautiful women in Washington.

It was the war, however, which brought out the sterling traits of Mrs. Pryor's character. Taking her boys with her, she followed her husband's regiment from place to place. His appointment and career as a brigadier-general of the Confederate army are well known. His bravery at the battles of Seven Pines and Williamsburg are facts in history. His capture and imprisonment are also matters which relate to the struggle between the North and the South.

General Pryor began the study of law after the war. His wife and his children lived during that time on the old ruined homestead in Virginia. Then, after the war, they could be brought to a stop.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Major-General Fred C. Ainsworth, Second Highest Officer in Service, Receives Stinging Letter of Rebuke From Secretary of War Stimson.

CHARGES OF INSUBORDINATION AND PREJUDICIAL CONDUCT ARE MADE

Removal Is Climax of Many Years of Struggle Between Line and Staff of Army, Which Has Caused Bitter Friction and Prevented Co-operation—First Action of Its Kind in History of Office, It Has Created Profound Sensation in Army and Congressional Circles.

Washington, February 15.—Major-General Fred C. Ainsworth, adjutant-general of the army, was summarily removed from his position to-day by order of President Taft, and will appear before a court-martial on charges said to embrace conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline and insubordination. His relief from duty was brought about in a letter to him from the Secretary of War, which bristled with sharp criticism.

General Ainsworth's removal is considered to be the outcome of many years of struggle for control between the line and the staff of the army. Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, leads a contingent which believes control should be delegated to those officers actually in touch with the fighting strength. Others, among whom General Ainsworth was a leading figure, have contended that supervision should be vested with the heads of powerful bureaus.

First in History of the Office. The suspension of General Ainsworth, the first that ever has occurred in the office of the adjutant-general, caused a profound sensation in army and congressional circles. It was the subject of a heated exchange on the floor of the House, where the army appropriation bill was being debated. Neither General Ainsworth nor other army or department officers or officials would discuss it.

The action of the President was taken after several conferences with Secretary Stimson. For some time there had been friction between the adjutant-general's office and that of the chief of staff. Clashes were not uncommon, and there was an almost total lack of co-operation. The bad feeling culminated when General Ainsworth, in reply to Secretary Stimson's request for some statistical information, made an answer that the secretary accepted as a redemption upon his own integrity and upon that of other high officers of the department.

Secretary Stimson's letter of suspension, which was delivered to General Ainsworth this morning, took up incidents as far back as October, 1909, in which the secretary held the adjutant-general had been unduly caustic in dealing with his superiors and in criticizing them. Beginning with last December, the secretary refers to his order to the adjutant-general to submit to the chief of staff of the army his opinion on a proposal to abolish the present muster roll and to modify certain other regulations.

"In reply to this order," says the secretary, "you submitted to the chief of staff on February 9 a memorandum dated February 3. In this paper you impugn the fairness and intelligence of the Secretary of War, under whose authority the proposition in question was submitted to you. You also criticize and impugn the military capacity and experience, the intelligence and fair-mindedness, and finally question the honor and good faith of the officers of the general staff and the war college, whose plan you were directed to discuss."

Unmindful of Consequences and Uninformed. Mr. Stimson then quotes from General Ainsworth's memorandum to show that the latter had him in mind in writing: "In compliance with the second part of the accompanying call, the following statement is submitted, although it is recognized that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to formulate any statement that will carry conviction to any one who is so unmindful of consequences or so uninformed as to the needs of the government and the public with regard to the matter in question as seriously to propose to abolish one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the records of the War Department."

The secretary then quotes the adjutant-general as having added that if not when senior, counsels should prevail the same would receive the consideration that may not be given it now."

In his letter the secretary calls attention to an attack made upon the chief of staff in the same statement. After referring to a proposal to change the dating of some of the rolls, the adjutant-general continued: "But the adoption of this proposal could hardly fail to be regarded generally as a mere subterfuge of a kind that would be scorned by honorable men in any of the relations of private life and that would be considered to a great department of the government in its management of the affairs of the nation."

In this connection General Ainsworth is charged with having declared that "if they had had or had profited by even a little service as company commanders, they would have known better."

Reviewing General Ainsworth's memorandum, the secretary in his letter quotes the following: "There are other grave objections to the proposed plan that might be stated, but if those that have been pointed out are not sufficient to carry to the minds of those with whom the decision of this matter now rests, the conviction not only that it is most inadvisable ever to intrust to incompetent amateurs the management of a business that is of nation-wide importance, and that can only be managed prudently, safely and efficiently by those whom long service has made experts with regard to it, then it will be worse than useless to present further facts or figures here."

Stimson Administers Sharp Rebuke. The secretary at this point administers his first sharp rebuke. Referring to the foregoing, he says: "This is not an isolated instance of insubordination and impropriety on your part, nor is it made in the absence of warning as to the necessary consequences of such an outburst. On September 5 last you submitted to me a memorandum in which you, by insinuation, charged the chief of staff with improper motives in his proposed action of relieving certain officers of the recruiting service."

The memorandum referred to declared that Colonel Murray and Major Dugan were to be relieved because they had given testimony to a congressional committee on certain explanations, which was at variance with that given by Major-General Wood, the chief of staff. General Ainsworth intimated that persons "not knowing or not believing that the chief of staff is too high-minded" to take such a revenge would believe the two officers had been removed to punish them.

Secretary Stimson, from his home on Long Island, wrote a personal letter in reply. In it he said: "I greatly regret and reprobate certain passages of your memorandum," and added that "nothing is gained by suspecting or intimating ulterior motives on the part of those, with whom we have to act in association."

Continuing, in his letter of suspension, the secretary declares: "In considering whether these offenses against propriety on your part are merely exceptional cases of rudeness and ill temper, I find that they have become habitual on your part and have occurred under other administrations of the War Department and concerning other officers than those of the general staff."

The secretary then refers to still another memorandum submitted by General Ainsworth relative to recommendations made by sixteen general officers and the superintendent of the Military Academy relative to a reduction of "paper work in the military organization. He quotes the adjutant-general: "Show Deplorable Ignorance or Indifference."

"All these recommendations are disapproved, with a few relatively unimportant exceptions hereinafter noted. Almost all of them show on the part of those making them a deplorable ignorance or indifference to the requirements of law with regard to the rendition of these returns and rolls and the purposes for which they are rendered. Such ill-considered and impractical recommendations afford convincing proof of the futility of calling upon officers of the army generally for an expression of their views with regard to the paper work that they are required to perform."

In summing up his letter of suspension, Secretary Stimson does not mince